

THE
TREATISE
OF THE
FIGURES.

At the end of the Rules of Con-
struction in the Latin Grammar,
Construed.

With every Example apply'd
and fitted to his Rule, for the
help of the weaker sort in the
Grammar Schools.

By *John Stockwood*, some time School-
Master of *Tunbridge*.

L O N D O N,

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THE
TREATISE

OF
FIGURES



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Unto the weaker Sort in the
Grammar School.

V*VE have a Proverb which doth say,
It is as plain as Dunstable way;
The which (if ever) holdeth here,
Where, by construction, all so clear
Is made, so easie and so plain,
As whoſo will but take the pain,
Theſe Figures well may underſtand,
As every one doth come to hand.
If ſluggiſh drones foreſlow their part,
Spare not, but let them feel the ſmart.*

Unto the weaker sort in the

Grammar School.

W
I have a ...
It is as ...
The which (if ever ...
... by ...
It made, to ...
... but ...
This ...
As every ...
If ...
... but ...



De of Figuris Figuris.

Figura a figure est a forma a kind dicendi
 of speaking, novata made new aliqua arte
 with some art. Cujus of which hoc
 loco in this place trademus we will set
 forth duo genera two sorts tantum only,
 scilicet this is to say, Dictionis of a Word & and
 Constructionis of Construction.

Quid what
 Figura a fi-
 gure sit is.

Figuræ Figuræ Dictionis of a word.

Figuræ figuræ dictionis
 of a word sunt
 are sex six.

Prothesis.
 Aphæresis.
 Epenthesis.
 Syncope.
 Paragoge.
 Aponope.

There are
 more, but
 these may
 suffice for
 young Be-
 ginners.

Prothesis [the figure Prothesis] est a appositio
 the putting, literæ of a letter, ante or syllabæ of a
 syllable, ad unum principium the beginning ætiam
 of a word: ut as for example, Gnatus pro for natus
 a son, Tetuli pro for tuli I have born.

1.
 Prothesis.

The applying of the examples

unto the rule.

In the first of these two exemplum the
 word Gnatus the letter G is put unto the
 beginning of the word natus, for natus.

In the second example in the Verb tetuli
 the syllable te is put unto the beginning of
 the word tetuli for tuli.

DE FIGURIS.

Apharesis [*the figure Apharesis*] est ablatio in
the taking away literæ of a letter, vel syllabæ or a syl-
lable, a principio from the beginning dictiois of a
word: ut as for example, Ruit for eruit be hath pluck-
ed up by the roots, Temnere for contemnere to despise,

The applying of the examples to
the rule.

In the first of these two examples in the
Verb ruit, the Preposition (e) is taken from
the beginning of the word ruit for eruit.

In the second example in the Verb temnere,
this syllable (con) is taken away from the
beginning of the word, for contemnere.

Epenthesis [*the figure Epenthesis*] est interposi-
tio in the putting between literæ of a letter, aut syllabæ
or a syllable, in medio in the middle dictiois of a word:
ut as for example, Reliquias a remnant, Religio
Religion, addita [the letter] being added. Indupe-
ratores for Imperatores an Emperor or Captain.

The applying of the examples to
the rule.

In the first of these examples in the word
Reliquias, the letter l in the middle of it is
put in between: and likewise in the second
example in the word Religio, the letter l is
put in between.

In the third example in the word Indu-
peratores for Imperatores, the syllable

du



is put between in the middle, and it is not set down *Induperatorem*, but *Induperatorem* (n for m) for a better sound sake, that is, *Euphonia gratia*, as they use to say.

Syncope [the figure Syncope] est & ablatio the taking away literæ of a letter, vel or syllaba of a syllable & medio from the middle dictionis of a word: ut as for example, *abiit* for *abivit* he went away, *petiit* for *petivit* he asked, *dixi* for *dixisti* thou hast said, *repositum* for *repositum* laid up, and in such like.

The applying of the example unto the rule.

In the first of these examples in the Verb *abiit* for *abivit*, this letter (v) is taken away in the middle of the word.

In the second example in the Verb *petiit* for *petivit*, the letter (v) is likewise taken from the middle of the word.

In the third example in the Verb *dixi* for *dixisti*, the letters (is) are taken from the middle of the word.

In the fourth example in the Participle *repositum* for *repositum*, the letter (i) is taken away from the middle of the word.

5.
Paragoge.

Paragoge [the figure Paragoge] est appositio
the putting literæ of a letter, vel or syllabæ of a syl-
lable, ad finem to the end dictionis of a word: ut
for example, dici^r pro for dici to be said.

The applying of the example
unto the rule.

In this one example in the infinitive mood
passive of the Verb dici^r for dici, this syl-
lable (er) is put unto the latter end of the
word.

6.
Apocope.
And here al-
so the Figure
Syncope.

Apocope [the figure Apocope] est ablatis in the case,
taking away literæ of a letter, vel syllabæ or of a syllable,
a fine from the end dictionis of a word: ut as for
example, peculi pro for peculiⁱ substance, dixtin^r pro
for dixtin^e hast thou said, ingenⁱ pro for ingenⁱ of wit.

The applying of the examples unto
the rule.

In the first of these examples in the Noun
substantive peculi for peculiⁱ, the last syl-
lable (i) is taken away from the end of the
word peculiⁱ.

In the second example in the Verb dixtin^r
for dixtin^e, the letter (e) is taken away
from the word dixtin^e.

In the third example in the Noun substan-
tive ingenⁱ for ingenⁱ, the last syllable (i)
is taken away from the word ingenⁱ.

Figura

Figure Constructionis Figures of Construction.

SUNT * octo figurae there are eight figures constructionis of construction. Appositio Apposition. Evocatio Evocation. Syllepsis, Prolepsis, Zeugma, Synthesis, Antiptosis, and Synecdoche.

* Principal. Those Names run not so fast in English.

Appositio, or Apposition.

Appositio [the figure Apposition] est a continuata a continued five immediata conjunctio of immediate joining together duorum substantivorum of two substantives ejusdem casus of the same case, quorum altero by one of the which alterum the other declaratur is declared: ut as for example, Flumen Rhenum * Rhenus the River Rhine or Rhene.

Quid sit appositio, what Apposition is, * Where no other Word cometh between them.

The applying of the example unto the rule.

In this example the two substantives Flumen Rhenum, the River Rhene, are joyned together without any word coming between them, and the one substantive Rhenus doth declare what River is meant by the other substantive Flumen.

Appositio autem and [this figure] Apposition potest esse may be plurium substantivorum of more substantives than two: ut as for example, Marcus Tullius Cicero.

Some count Apposition to be no Figure at all.

In this example these three substantives are joyned together.

Interdum

An Excepti-
on.

Interdum sometimes apud Authores in Author
substantiva the substantives ponuntur and put in di
versis casibus in divers cases perinde in such sort quia
as if pertinent they did appertain ad diversa unto di
vers things: ut as for example, Urbs Patavii the City
of Padua apud Virgilium in Virgil: Urbs Antiochia
the City of Antioch, apud Ciceronem in Cicero.

The applying of the examples
unto the rule.

In these two examples, in the first, urbs
Patavii, the latter substantive Patavii is put
in the genitive case, whereas the former sub
stantive urbs is the nominative case.

In the second example urbs Antiochia, the
latter substantive Antiochia is the genitive
case, whereas the first substantive urbs is
the nominative case.

A Note.

In Appositione in [this figure] Apposition substan
tiva the substantives non inveniantur are not found
to be semper always ejusdem generis all of one gender
aut numeri or number. Nam for quoties as often
alterum the one substantivorum of the substantive
caret lacketh singulari numero the singular number
aut est or is * nomen collectivum a noun collective
possunt esse they may be diversorum numerorum of
divers numbers: ut as for example, Urbs Athenarum
the City of Athens.

* Which in
the singular
Number
signifieth
Multaude.

The applying of the first example
unto the rule.

In this example the latter substantive A
thenarum is the plural number, albeit the first
substantive

substantive urbs be the singular number : because Athenæ doth lack the singular number, by the common rule. *Hæc sunt scæminei generis, numerique secundi, &c.*

Ovid. In me turba ruunt luxuriosa proci. Proci ruunt turba luxuriosa being a riotous or wanton company ruunt rush in me upon me.

The applying of the second example unto the rule.

In this second example, proci the first substantive in construction, being the plural number, yet the latter substantive in construction, turba being a noun collective, is the singular number and of the feminine gender, though Proci be the masculine gender.

Virgil. Ignavum fucos pecus à præsepibus arcent. Subaudi understand thou apes the bees) arcent à præsepibus drive from their hives fucos the drones pecus ignavum being a sluggish cattle.

The applying of the third example unto the rule.

In this third example the first substantive fucos is the plural number, albeit the second substantive pecus, being a noun collective, be the singular number.

Triplici

Triplici nomine fit Appositio.

Apposition
made for 3
respects.

Appositio [*this figure*] Apposition fit it made for 3 triplici respectu *in three respects*.

Causa for the cause restringenda to restrain generalitatis a generalit: ut is for example, Urbs Roma City Rome. Animal equus, a living creature, an horse.

The applying of the examples unto the rule.

In the first of these two examples, urbs Roma, here is made an apposition to restrain the general signification of this word urbs, which signifieth any City, to the proper City Rome.

In the second example, Animal equus, living creature, an Horse, the word animal which signifieth generally any living creature, is restrained to the more special signifying of an horse.

Causa for the cause tollenda of taking away equivocationis of equivocation or double meaning: ut for example, Taurus mons Asia a mountain of Asia. Lupus piscis a fish called a Pike.

The applying of the examples unto the rule.

In the first of these examples for the taking away of all doubtful significations this word Taurus, which signifieth sundry thing

things else, is meant of a Mountain in Asia.

In the second example, *Lupus Piscis*, the word *Lupus*, which hath other significations, is here spoken of a fish called a Pike or Pickerel.

Et ad attribuendam to attribute proprieta-
tem [an especial] property, to any thing: ut as for
example, *Erasmus vir exactissimi iudicii*, Erasmus a
man of most exact [or perfect] judgment.

The applying of the first example.

In this first example these words *vir exactissimi iudicii* are added to *Erasmus*, to signify this proper quality in him.

Nereus adolescens insigni formâ, Nereus a youth of singular beauty

The applying of the second example.

In this second example these words *adolescens insigni formâ* are added to *Nereus*, to note this singular gift in him.

Timotheus homo incredibili fortunâ, Timothy a man of incredible fortune.

The applying of the third example.

In this third example these words *homo incredibili fortunâ* are added to signify this are property in him.

Evocatio

Evocatio Evocation.

Some learned Men do think this also to be no Figure, and that upon good reason.

CUM when as prima the first vel secunda personæ or the second person immediately immediately [or without anything coming between] evocat callith out ad se unto itself tertiam the third person; and bæ both of them sunt are made primæ of the first vel secundæ personæ or the second person: ut as for example. Ego pauper I being poor laboro do work. Tu dives thou being rich ludis dost play.

The applying of the examples
unto the rule:

In the first of these examples ego the first person joynd immediately with the word pauper of the third person, maketh the same also to be in this conjunction the first person.

In the second example, tu the second person joynd immediately with the word dives of the third person, causeth the same also in this conjunction to be of the second person.

What the figure Evocation is:

Ergo therefore Evocatio [the figure] Evocation est
* immediata reductio an. immediate reduction
bringing back tertie personæ of the third person ad primam to the first vel secundam or the second person.

Verò but observandum est you must mark verbum that the verb semper convenire always agreeth with personâ evocante with the person calling forth: ut as for example, Ego pauper laboro I being poor do labour. Tu dives ludis thou being rich dost play.

Th

The applying of the examples.

In this first example the Verb laboro agreeeth with Ego the person calling forth, (in number and person) that is to say, is the singular number and the first person, like as Ego is.

And in the second example the Verb ludis agreeeth with tu the person calling forth, that is to say, is the singular number and second person, like as Tu is.

Four things required in the figure
Evocation.

Nam for in Evocatione in the figure Evocation quatuor four things sunt are notanda to be noted.

No Conjunction in Evocation.

1. Persona evocans the person calling forth, quæ the which semper est always is prima the first vel or secunda the second person: 2. Evocata the person called forth, quæ the which semper est always is tertia the third person: 3. Verbum the verb quod the which semper always est is prima of the first vel secunda personæ or the second person: &c. and 4. Absentia the absence conjunctionis of a conjunction.

In what cases the person calling forth and the person called forth may be of divers numbers.

In Evocatione in the figure Evocation persona the person evocans calling forth & evocata and the person called forth aliquando sometimes sunt are diversorum numerorum of divers numbers: utpote as namely, vel either cum when a persona evocata the person called forth caret lacketh numero singulari the singular num-

2. ber: ut as for example, Ego I tuæ deliciae thy delight or darling veniam with come istuc thither. Aut or cum when as est it is nomen collectivum a noun collective: ut as for example, Magna pars a great part of us Audioforum studentis quarimus do seek amoenitates pleasures. Hic bene subauditur is understood [nos this word] nos we. Aut in denique finally cum when as est it is nomen distributivum a noun distributive: ut as for example, Uterque both of us lesi sumus are hurt in magnis rebus in great matters, nos [this word nos] subintelligitur is understood.
- 3.

In this former annotation there are three examples.

The applying of the first example unto the rule.

In the first example, Ego tuæ deliciae istuc veniam, the word deliciae being the person called forth, because it lacketh usually the singular number, is put in the plural number, although Ego, the person calling forth, be the singular number, according unto this first caution.

The applying of the second example unto the rule.

In the second example, Magna pars Audioforum amoenitates quarimus: this word pars, the person called forth, and not this word nos, the person calling forth, are of divers numbers, namely, pars the singular number, being a Noun collective, and nos the plural

plural number, according unto this second caution.

The applying of the third example unto the rule.

In the third example, *In magnis lazi rebus uterque fumus: nos*, this word *nos*, which is understood, and the word *uterque* being the person called forth, are of divers numbers, namely *nos* the plural number, and *uterque* the singular number being a Noun distributive, according to this third caution.

Two sorts of Evocation.

Evocatio [this figure] Evocation autem also est duplex is of two sorts: explicita expressed ubi where tam as well persona evocans the person calling forth quam as evocata the person called forth, exprimitur is expressly set down: Et and implicita unexpressed or understood, ubi where persona evocans the person calling forth intelligitur is understood and not expressed: ut as for example, *Sum I am pius Aeneas* godly & *Aeneas*; where in the Latin, *Ego*, the person calling forth, is understood. *Populus we the people* superamur are overcome ab uno by one: where, in the Latin, *Nos*, the person calling forth, is understood and not expressed.

There are no examples set down of the first sort of Evocation on but only of the second.

Syllepsis, Syllepsis.

Syllepsis [the figure] Syllepsis, seu conceptio or conception, est is comprehensio a comprehension or conceiving or containing indignioris of the unworthier sub digniore under the worthier, a *syn con*, derived of the Greek Preposition *syn*, which is as much as *syn*.

Syllepsis, Whence, the word Syllepsis is derived

DE FIGURIS,

Preposition con in Latin, which signifieth [together] and of the verb λήβω, signifying sumo in Latin, and in English [I take;] as much as to say a taking together. But in this derivation and composition the letter v in the Preposition con, for a good sound's sake is turned into λ, as λήψις for αλληψις.

Conception is two-fold.

Conceptio Conception autem also est duplex of two sorts, scilicet namely, personarum of persons, quoties as often as persona a person concipitur is conceived cum personā with a person: & and generum of genders, quoties as often as genus indignius the unworthier gender concipitur is conceived cum genere digniore with the worthier gender: Cujus rei declarandæ gratiā for the sake of declaring which thing observabis you shall mark hæc these things quæ the which sequuntur do follow.

A direction for the making more plain of that which was said before.

Copulatum a word coupled per conjunctionem by the conjunction Et and, nec neither, neque neither, & cum and this preposition [cum] acceptum taken pro & for the conjunction [& and.] est pluralis numeri is the plural number, ac and proinde therefore verbum the verb, aut adjectivum or the adjective, aut relativum or the relative, exigit requireth plurale the plural number. Quod quidem verbum which verb indeed aut adjectivum or adjective, aut relativum or relative quadrabit shall agree in genere in gender & personā and in person, cum supposito with that which is put with it, * ac substantivo and with the substantive digniore that is more worthy: ut as for example, Quid tu & soror facitis? Why dost thou and thy sister do it? Ego & mater miseri sumus, I and my mother are in misery.

* Nomina-
tive case.

Tu

O F F I G U R E S.

21

Tu & uxor qui adfuistis, testes estote, *Thou and thy wife which were present, be ye witnesses.*

Here are three examples.

The applying of the first example
unto the Rule.

In the first example, quin tu & soror facitis? the two substantives tu and soror, coupled together by this Conjunction & and, are the plural number in worth and value, because words coupled together by a Conjunction are equal to the plural number; and therefore require a Verb of the plural number, as this Verb facitis in this sentence is, the which Verb in person agreeth with the Nominative case tu, which is the second person, and therefore more worthy than the third person soror.

The applying of the second example
unto the Rule.

In the second example, ego & mater miseri sumus, the two substantives ego and mater coupled together by the Conjunction & and, are equal unto the plural number, and therefore make the Verb sumus to be of the plural number, as also the adjective miseri to be the like, which Verb sumus agreeth with the nominative case ego in person, being of the first person, as the same is.

DE FIGURIS,

The applying of the third example
unto the Rule.

In the third example, Tu & uxor qui adfuitis testes estote, the two nominative cases tu and uxor coupled by the Conjunction & and, are equivalent or of like value with the plural number, and do cause the two Verbs, adfuitis and estote, to be of the plural number, as also the Relative qui to be the like, the which Verbs agree in person with the nominative case tu being the second person, as they also are.

Conceptio personarum, Conception
of persons.

The worthi-
ness and un-
worthiness
here spoken
of, is not
of birth
or place, but
of constru-
tion or
construing.

*Enim for prima persona the first person est dignior is more worthy quam secunda than the second, aut ter-
tia or the third: & secunda and the second [person]
dignior is more worthy quam tertia than the third:
ut as for example, Ego & pater sumus in tuto. Ego
& pater I and my father sumus are in tuto in safety.*

*Tu atque frater estis in periculo. Tu thou atque
frater and thy brother estis are in periculo in danger.*

*Neque ego, neque tu sapimus. Neque ego ne-
ther I, neque tu nor thou sapimus are wise.*

*Virgil. Divellimur inde Iphitus & Pellas me-
cum. Divellimur we are harried inde haren, Iphitus
Iphitus & Pellas and Pellas mecum and me self.*

*Idem the same. — Rhemo cum fratre Quirinus
jura dabant. Quirinus Remulus cum fratre and his
brother Rhemo Remulus jura dabant did make laws.*

Here

Here are five examples.

The applying of the first example
unto the rule.

In the first example, Ego & pater sumus
in tuto, in the two nominative cases Ego
and pater, Ego the first nominative case be-
ing of the first person is more worthy than
pater the third person, and therefore the
Verb sumus agreeeth with the first nomina-
tive case ego in person, being of the first
person, as ego is, according to the rule.

The applying of the second example
unto the rule.

In the second example, Tu atq; frater
estis in periculo, the two nominative cases
tu and frater, the first nominative case tu,
being the second person is the more worthy
person than the latter nominative case fra-
ter the third person, and therefore the Verb
estis agreeeth with tu in person, that is to
say, is the second person, as it is, according
to the rule.

The applying of the third example
unto the rule.

In the third example, Neq; ego, neq; tu
sapimus, the two nominative cases ego and
tu

DE FIGURIS

tu coupled by the Conjunction neque, the first being the first person, namely ego, and the second, namely tu, being the second person, the Verb sapimus agreeth with ego, the which is the more worthy person, that is, is the first person, as the nominative case ego is, according to the rule.

The applying of the fourth example unto the rule.

In the fourth example, Divellimur inde Iphitus & Pelias mecum, the Verb divellimur agreeth in person with mecum, the which pronoun me joyned with the Preposition cum, taken for the conjunction &, is the first person, and therefore more worthy than Iphitus and Pelias both of the third person, and causeth the Verb sapimus to be of the first person, according to the rule.

The applying of the fifth example to the rule.

In the fifth example, Quirinus cum Rhemo iura dabant. Rhemo joyned with cum the Preposition taken for the Conjunction &, causeth the Verb to be of the plural number, the which also agreeth in person with them both, that is to say, is the third person, as Quirinus and Rhemo are, according to the rule.

Tamen

Tamen yet notwithstanding [cum] the Preposition
um with, taken for the conjunction & and, in such
nd of speaking as before, magis amat rather loveth
rbum singular a verb of the singular number: ut
for example, Tu quid ego & populus mecum desi-
eret audi. Tu audi hear thou quid populus what
e people mecum and I desideret doth desire.

A note,
Cum the
preposition
taken for the
Conjunction
& coupling
words toge-
ther, will
rather have
a verb sin-
gular.

The applying of the example
unto the rule.

In this example the Verb desideret is ra-
ther the singular than the plural number, as
in such other like kind of speakings the Verb
singular is more usual.

Conceptio Generum, the Conception

of Gender.

Etiā also genus masculinum the masculine gender
est dignius: I am more worthy quam than femininum
the feminine aut neutrum or the neuter gender, &
femininum and the feminine gender dignius [is] more
worthy quam than neutrum the neuter gender: ut as
for example, Rex & Regina beati. Rex the King
& and Regina the Queen beati are blessed.

Chalybs & aurum sunt in fornace probati.
Chalybs steel & aurum and gold sunt probati are
tried in fornace in the furnace.

Hinc per vim leges & plebiscita coacta. Hinc
exercentur leges laws & plebiscita and ordinances [of
the people] coacta are enforced per vim by violence.

The applying of the first example

unto the Rule

In the first of these three examples, Rex
& Regina beati, the Participle adjective
beati

beati referred unto these two substantives Rex and Regina coupled with a conjunction, agreeth in gender with the first substantive Rex, the masculine gender, which is the more worthy gender than the feminine Regina, that is to say, is the masculine gender, as Rex is, according to the rule.

The applying of the second example unto the rule.

In the second example, Chalybs & aurum sunt in fornace probati, the adjective probati, referred unto these two substantives Chalybs and aurum, coupled with a Conjunction, agreeth with the first substantive Chalybs, the masculine gender, which is the more worthy gender than aurum the neuter gender, that is to say, is the masculine gender, as Chalybs is, according to the rule.

The applying of the third example unto the rule.

In the third example, hinc leges & plebiscita per vim coacta, the participle coacta, referred to these two substantives leges & plebiscita, agreeth with the first substantive leges, the feminine gender, which is the more worthy gender than plebiscita the neuter gender, that is to say, is the feminine gender, as leges is, according to the rule.

At but cum when as substantivum the substantive Exceptio,
 significat dash signify res inanimatas things without An excepti-
 on.
 cum, adjectivum the adjective vel relativum or the
 relative utitur more usually ponitur is put in neu-
 trum genere in the neuter gender: ut Virgilius &
 regis virgibus.

Cum when fregisti thou didst break arcum the bow & Examples,
 calamos and the arrows Daphnidis of Daphnis, quæ 1.
 which thou perverse Menalea mayward Menaleas.

Et cum and when as vidisti thou sawest them do- 2.
 nata given puero to the boy dolebas thou wast grieved,
 Salus, Ira anger & and ægritudo grief permixta 3.
 are mingled.

Idem the same. Bella civilia civil wars, cedes 4.
 murders, & discordia civilis and civil discord fue-
 runt grata were pleasing hyle unto him.

Virga tua thy rod & baculus thine and thy staff, 5.
 tua the same me consolata sunt have comforted me.

The applying of the first example
 unto this exception.

In this exception are five examples, in the
 first of the which, Cum Daphnidis arcum
 fregisti & calamos, quæ tu perverse Me-
 nalea, the Relative quæ referred unto these
 two Antecedents arcum and calamos, both
 signifying things without life, is put in the
 neuter Gender, according to this exception.

The applying of the second example
 unto this exception.

In the second example, Cum vidisti pue-
 ro donata, dolebas, The Participle adjective
 donata referred unto these two substantives
 Arcum
 arcum

arcum and calamos understood, and both them signifying things without life (as the former example) is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.

The applying of the third example unto this exception.

In the third example, Ira & agritudo permilla sunt; the participle adjective permilla, referred unto these two substantives ira and agritudo, both of them signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender according to this exception.

The applying of the fourth example unto this exception.

In the fourth example, Huic bella civilia, caedes & discordia civilis, grata sunt; the noun adjective grata, referred unto these three substantives, bella, caedes, discordia, all of them signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.

The applying of the fifth example unto this exception.

In the fifth example, the Pronoun Adjective ipsa being referred to these two substantives virga and baculus, both signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.

both Porro moreover, Conceptio Conception alias some-
est directa is direct, nempe to wit, cum when as
concipiens the word conceiving, id est that is to say, di-
gnus the more worthy, & conceptum and the word
ceived, id est that is, indignus the more unworthy,
copulantur are coupled per by & the conjunction &
vel or atque the conjunction atque and, vel or que
conjunction que and : alias sometimes indirecta [is
indirect, cum when as copulantur they are coupled
cum by the preposition cum [taken for & :] ut as
example, Ego cum fratre sumus candidi, I and
brother are white : ubi where utraque conceptio
both conceptions est is indirecta indirect.
Est etiam there is also quadam conceptio a certain
conception Generum of Genders implicita unexpressed,
not plainly set down, nempe namely, quando when
nec genus neither the gender concipiens conceiving
c genus nor the gender conceptum conceived expli-
catur are expressed : sed but loquimur we speak de
of the male atq; and femina of the female, pe-
nde in like manner ac as de solo mare of the male
one, ut si as if dicerem I should say, Uterque both
them est formosus is beautiful, loquens speaking
sponsus of the bridegroom & sponsa and of the bride.
Ovidius so Ovid [speareth,] Impliciti laqueis nu-
uterque jacet. Uterque both of them jacet nudus
naked impliciti intangled laqueis in snarers, or in
net, loquens speaking de Marte of Mars & Venere
Venus, implicitis intangled or caught reti in a
à Vulcano by Vulcan.

Conception
two-fold.

1.
Direct.

2.
Indirect.

* Of Person
and Gender.

A certain
conception
not expressly
set down.

The mean-
ing shewed
of the word
Uterque.

Prolepsis [the figure] Prolepsis.

Prolepsis seu or Præsumptio a Foretelling est is
quadam summaria pronuntiatio a certain sum-
mary [or short] utterance rerum of things : Fit autem
it falleth out or is quum when as congregatio the
gregation live totum or the whole coheret agreeb
apte

Prolepsis
What it is.

ap[er]te fully cum with verbo the verb vel adjective the adjective: deinde afterwards partes the parts parts of the whole reducuntur are reduced or brought again ad idem verbum to the same verb vel adjective cum quo with the which tam[en] notwithstanding non conveniunt they agree not directly: ut as for example, *Dux aquilæ volaverunt* two eagles did fly, hæc the one ab oriente from East; illa the other ab occidente from the West.

The applying of the example.

Hic here congregatio the congregation seu totum or the whole, *Dux aquilæ* two eagles concordant agree per omnia in all things cum verbo volaverunt with the verb volaverunt, cum quo with the partes the parts, hæc & illa, relata referred to idem verbum to the same verb, non concordant do not agree numero in number.

What is meant by congregation.

Congregatio the congregation seu totum or whole est dictio is a word pluralis numeri of plural number: ut as for example, *Dux aquilæ* eagles: aut æquivalens or equivalent, or of same value, plurali with the plural number: ut for example, *Corydon & Thyrsis*.

Nam copulatum for a word coupled to another [by a conjunction] æquivalens is as much as plurali plural number: ut as for example, *Virgilius* speaketh.

Compulerantq; greges Corydon & Thyrsis in unum Thyrsis oves, Corydon dissentas lacte capellæ

Corydon & Thyrsis coupled with a conjunction, are equivalent to the plural number, of the which they make the verb compulerant to be.

Corydon & Thyrsis [the herds] *Corydon and Thyrsis* compulerantq; gathered also together gathered their flocks in unum into one place fold] *Thyrsis Thyrsis* [gathered

over the sheep, Corydon Corydon capellas the
parts of the udders having their udders flowing lacte
brownish milk.

Aut. congregatio or the congregation est is nomen
collectivum a noun collective: ut as for example, po-
pulus the people vivit they live, alii in penuria some in
adventury [or want,] alii others in deliciis in pleasures.

In which example the word populus be-
ing the congregation or whole is a noun col-
lective.

Five things necessary in the Figure Prolepsis.

Sulpitius & Aldus Sulpitius and Aldus dicunt
to say quinque that five things esse necessaria are
necessary in Prolepsis in [the figure] Prolepsis: Con-
gregationem the congregation, ut as in priore ex-
ample in the former example, duas aquila: verbum
the verb, ut as volaverunt: partes the parts, ut as
hec & illa: determinationem partium the determi-
nation of the parts, ut as ab oriente & occidente;
& and ordinem the order, videlicet namely, quod
that totum the whole precedat go before, partes se-
quantur the parts follow.

Two Sorts of Prolepsis.

Prolepsis autem Prolepsis also est duplex is of
two sorts, Explicata expressed, ubi where omnia all
things exprimentur are expressed quæ the which
oportet ought esse to be in Prolepsis in Prolepsis: ut
as for example, Equi the Horses concurrunt run
together, hic the one à dextra on the right hand, ille
the other à sinistra on the left hand hippodromi of
the Horse-Race.

The order here is, that the whole went be-
fore, and the parts followed.

Expressed.

Et

2. Et and implicita unexpressed, in quâ in the whole
 Unexpressed, aliquid something taceretur is not expressed: ut as
 Example, Ovidius Ovid [saith.]

Alter in alterius jactantes lumina vultus,

Quærebant taciti noster ubi esset amor.

Alter the one jactantes casting lumina his eyes
 vultus on the face alterius of the other, taciti hold-
 ing his peace quærebant did seek ubi where noster
 amor our love esset should be.

Deest there lacketh [in this example] altera partem
 one of the parts cum determinatione with the determi-
 nation, videlicet that is to say, & alter in alterius.

The second example, and the same
 applied.

Et and again. Alter the one portate carry one
 the burdens alterius of the other. Ubi where deest
 there lacketh vos the word vos ye. Et and altera partem
 the other part cum determinatione with the determi-
 nation, videlicet namely, Et alter alterius.

The third example, and the same
 applied.

The example applied.

Terent. Curemus æquam uterque partem. Cui
 remus uterque let both of us care for æquam partem
 his part alike.

Hic here [nos] this word nos we totum being the
 whole subintelligitur is understood, & partes and the
 parts alter & alter, includuntur are included in dis-
 tributivo in the noun distributive uterque.

Diomedes.

Diomedes the Grammarian Diomedes dicit [saith]
 Prolepsin that [the figure] Prolepsis esse is quod is
 often as id that quod the which gestum est was de-
 posterius last describitur ite describe ante before:
 as Virgilius Virgil writeth, — Lavinaq; venit litora
 venit he came litora Lavina unto the shores of Lav-

num. Lavinium enim for the City *Lavinium* nondum erat was not yet built, quum Æneas when as Æneas venit came in Italiam into Italy.

Whereof Prolepsis hath his name, or is derived or compounded.

Verò Prolepsis and [the figure] *Prolepsis* dicitur hath his name, à πρὸ of the Greek Preposition πρὸ quod est which signifies ante (in Latin) before & and λήβω (the Greek verb λήβω) I take.

Zeugma (the figure) *Zeugma*:

What the figure *Zeugma* is.

Zeugma [the figure] *Zeugma* est reductio is the reducing or bringing back unius verbi of one Verb, vel adjectivi or adjective ad * diversa supposita * By supposing into divers words set under them, respondentia answers. *Zeugma* are ing [that is agreeing] viciniore unto the nearer; ad unum quidem unto the one indeed expresse expressly, ad alterum verò but unto the other per supplementum by understanding: ut as for example, Cicero. Nihil nocturnum præsidium palatii? nihil urbis vigiliæ? nihil timor populi? nihil concursus bonorum omnium? nihil hic munitissimus habendi Senatus locus? nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt?

Did the night guarding of the Palace nothing move thee? did the watching of the City nothing move thee? did the fear of the People nothing move thee? did the running together of all good men nothing move thee? did this most strong place of holding the Senate nothing move thee? did the face and countenance of these nothing move thee?

I have Englished the whole sentence together, which otherwise could not conveniently be done severally, because of the interrogation.

The

The shewing of the use of this Example.

Hic here verbum moverunt [for I think it ought to be supplied] the verb moverunt [in this example] expresse reducitur is expressly reduced od ora vultusque to [the nominative case] ora vultusq; [the nearer unto it] at ad cætera but to the rest per supplementum by understanding. Subintelligendum est enim for there must be understood præsidium movit, vigillæ moverunt, timor populi movit, bonorum concursus movit, habendi Senatus locus movit,

An Exception.

Attamen yet notwithstanding quando when as est comparatio there is a comparison vel similitudo or a similitude, verbum the verb vel adjectivum or the adjective convenit agreeth cum remotiore with the [nominative case or substantive] farthest off; ut as for example, Ego mellus quàm tu scribo. Ego scribo I write melius better quam tu than thou.

Ego sicut fœnum arui. Ego I arui have withered sicut fœnum like unto Hay.

Hoc ille ita prudenter atque ego fecisset. Ille he fecisset hoc would have done this ita prudenter as wisely atque ego as I.

In the first of these three Examples, the Verb Scribo agreeth with the nominative case ego further off from it in the Latin than the nominative case tu, as is required in this exception, because there is a comparison.

In the second Example, the Verb *Arui* agreeeth with *ego* the nominative case, in the Latin further off than *scenium*, because there is a similitude.

In the third Example, the Verb *fecisset* agreeeth with the nominative case *ille*, placed in the Latin further off than *ego*, according to the exception, because there is a comparison.

The second exception.

Item also per *Nisi* by [the Conjunction] *Nisi* saving or except: ut Terentius as Terence [writeth,] *Talem filium nulla nisi tu pareret*: *Nulla* [mulier] no woman *nisi* tu saving thou *pareret* could bring forth *talem filium* such a Son.

Here the Verb *pareret* agreeeth with *mulier* understood, being the nominative case further off, because the speech is uttered by the Conjunction *nisi*, according to this exception.

Licet albeit *Poëtæ* the Poets *interdum* sometimes *soleant* are wont loqui to speak aliter otherwise: ut as for example, Ovid. *Quid nisi secretæ læserunt Phyllida sylvæ?* *Quid* what *nisi* save *secretæ sylvæ* the secret woods *læserunt* have hurt *Phyllida Phyllis*.

Here the Verb agreeeth with *sylvæ* the nearer nominative case.

A Caution.

De quibus of the which supra before dictum est hath been spoken in concordantia in the concordance verbi of the verb & nominativi and the nominative case: ut as for Example, Cicero (speaketh) Quare ut arbitror prius hinc te nos, quam illic tu nos videbis. Quare wherefore ut as arbitror I suppose nos we [subaudi videbimus understand the verb videbimus shall see] te thee hinc here prius sooner quam than tu videbis thou shalt see nos us illic there.

The example applyed.

Here the Verb videbis agreeth with tu the nearer nominative case, and not with nos the further off nominative case, as this caution telleth us.

1.
Zeugma
triplex.
Zeugma
threefold.

Zeugma [the figure] Zeugma fit is made tribus modis three ways.

In persona in person: ut as for example, Ego & tu studes. Ego & tu I and thou studes do study.

1.
In person.

The example applyed.

In this example the Verb studes agreeth with the nominative case tu in person.

2.
In gender.

In genere in gender: ut as for example, Maritus & uxor est irata. Maritus the Husband & uxor and the Wife est is irata angry.

The example applyed.

In this example irata the Participle adjective agreeth with the substantive Uxor in gender, that is to say, is the feminine gender, as the word uxor the nearer substantive is.

In

In numero in number : ut as for example, Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit, Hic here illius arma her armour [subaudi fuere understand the verb fuere were,] hic here illius currus her Coach fuit was.

The example applied.

In this example the Verb fuit agreeth in number with the nominative case currus.

Alquando sometimes verbum the verb vel adiectivum or the adjective ponitur is placed in principio in the beginning & tum and then vocatur it is called Protozeugma : ut as for example, Dormio ego & tu. Dormio ego I sleep, & tu and thou. Protozeugma.

Quandoq; sometimes in medio in the middle, vocatur; and it is called Mefozeugma : ut as for example, Ego dormio & tu: Ego dormio I sleep & tu and thou. Mefozeugma.

Quandoq; sometimes in fine in the end, & vocatur Hypozeugma and it is called Hypozeugma : ut as for example, Ego & tu dormis. Ego I & tu and thou dormis sleep. Hypozeugma.

Four things in the figure Zeugma required,

Requiruntur autem and there are required quatuor four things in Zeugmate in [the figure] Zeugma.

Duo substantiva two substantives : ut as for example, Rex & Regina the King and Queen. 1.

Conjunctio a conjunction, quæ the which esse potest may be vel either copulativa copulative, vel disjunctiva or disjunctive, vel etiam or also expletiva expletive : ut as, & and, vel either, &c. 2.

Verbum a verb, vel adjectivum or an adjective : ut as for example, Irata est was angry. 3.

Et and quod verbum the which verb, vel adjectivum or adjective respondeat must agree with viciniore supposito the nearer word put under it, either nominative case or substantive. 4.

DE FIGURIS,

Zeugma by Adverbs.

Fit quoque *there is also quoddam genus a certain kind Zeugmatis of Zeugma per adverbia by adverbs* ut as for example, Cubas ubi ego. Cubas thou liest ubi ego where I lie.

The example applied

In this example Zeugma is made by the adverb ubi.

Cœnas quando nos. Cœnas thou suppest quando when nos we [cœnamus sup.]

The other example applied.

In this example Zeugma is made by the adverb quando.

Another kind of Zeugma of speaking, and not of construction.

Quando when as verbum the verb [or the adjective] reducitur is reduced ad duo supposita unto two [or more] nominative cases [or substantives] & convenit and agreeth cum utroq; with them both, est it is Zeugma locutionis of speaking [ut dicunt as they say] non constructionis not of construction: ut as for example, Joannes fuit piscator & Petrus. Joannes John fuit was piscator a Fisher & Petrus and Peter.

Zeugma
Locutionis.
Constructionis

Here the Verb indifferently agreeth with both the nominative cases, being both the third Person.

From whence the figure Zeugma is named or derived.

Zeugma autem and [the figure] Zeugma dicitur is named [or called] quasi copulatum as if you would say coupled [or yoked] a Græco verbo of the Greek Verb

Verb Ζειγνυμι Zeugnuo vel or Ζειγνυμι Zeugnumi,
quod est *which significeth copulo I couple or yoke.*

Synthesis (*the figure*) *Synthesis.*

Synthesis [*the figure*] *Synthesis est oratio & a sentence congrua agreeing sensu in the sense or meaning non voce not in voice or word, ut Virgilius as Virgil, Pars in frustra secant. Pars part of them secant cut it in frustra into pieces. Gens armati a people arm'd.*

Here are two Examples.

The applying of the first Example.

In the first Example, pars the singular number, referred unto the Verb secant of the plural number, disagreeeth in voice, but agreeth in sense and meaning, as is set down in this rule.

The second example applied.

In the second example, Gens armati, this word Gens the feminine gender and singular number, referred to the Participle adjective armati the masculine gender and plural number, disagreeeth in word, but agreeth in sense and meaning, as is here set down.

Three sorts of Synthesis.

Synthesis autem and [the figure] Synthesis fit to be made nunc sometimes in genere in gender tantum only, id est and that aut either causa for the cause discernendi sexus to discern the sex, that is, the male from the female: ut as for example, Anser foeta a brood goose. Elephantus grvida an elephant great with young.

I.
In Gender,
and that in
two respects
I.
To discern
the Sex.

DE FIGURIS,

In the first to discern the Goose from the Gander.

In the second to discern the female Elephant from the male.

1.
For Under-
standing sake

Aut or else gratia for the cause supplement of understanding: ut as for example, Præneste sub ipsa under Præneste itself: urbe the word urbe the City subauditur is understood.

Centauro in magna in the great Centaurus: navi the word navi the ship sabintelligitur is understood.

2.
In number.

Nunc another while in numero in number tantum only: ut as for example, Turba ruunt a company rusheth in.

Here Turba is the singular number, and ruunt the plural number.

Aperite aliquis ostium, Somebody open the door.

Aliquis here is the singular number, and the Verb aperite the plural number.

3.
Both in gender and number

Nunc verò and sometime in genere in gender & numero and number simul together: ut as for example, Pars merſi tenuere ratem. Pars part of them merſi ready to be drowned tenuere laid hold on ratem the ship.

Virg. Hæc manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi. Hæc manus this hand passi having suffered vulnera wounds pugnando in fighting ob patriam for my Country.

The applying of the first example unto the rule.

In the first of the two former Examples the nominative case and substantive pars of the singular number and feminine gender, refer

referred unto the Verb *tenuere* of the plural number, and unto the Participle adjective *mersi* of the masculine gender and plural number, disagreeeth in voice, but agreeeth in sense, as in this figure *Synthesis* the example uses to do.

The applying of the second example to the Rule.

In the second example, *Hæc manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi, manus* the substantive of the singular number and feminine gender referred to the participle adjective *passi* of the plural number and masculine gender agreeeth not in word, but agreeeth well enough in meaning, as the examples in this figure *Synthesis* are wont for to do.

The derivation of the Figure *Synthesis*.

Dicitur autem Synthesis now [this figure] *Synthesis* is named or derived à *σύν* of the Greek Preposition *syn*, quod est *con* which signifyeth *con*, & *θεσις* and the word *thesis*, *positio* a *position*, quia because est it is *compositio* a *composition*, id est that is to say, *constructio* a *construction* facta made gratiâ *significationis* for *signification* sake.

Antiptosis (the figure) *Antiptosis*.

A *Antiptosis* [the figure] *Antiptosis*, ab *ἀντι* of the Greek Preposition *anti*, quod est *pro* which signifyeth *pro* for & *πτῶσις* and *ptosis* *casus* case, est it *positio* a putting *casus* of a case *pro casu* for a case, idque and that interdum sometimes non inueniuntur not without ele-

DE FIGURIS,

1. *elegancy, ut as Virgilius Virgil [hath this example,]*
 Urbem quam statuo vestra est. Urbem the City
 quam statuo which I build vestra est is yours.

In this example Urbem the accusative case before the Verb est, instead of the nominative case urbs.

2. Terentius Terence. Populo ut placerent, quas fecisset fabulas. Ut that fabulas the fables or comedies placerent might please populo the people, quas the which fecisset he had made.

In this example fabulas the accusative case before the Verb placerent for the nominative case fabulæ.

3. Sermonem quem audistis, non est meus. Sermo- nem the speech non est meus is not mine quem the which audistis ye have heard.

In this example Sermonem the accusative case, for sermo the nominative case before the Verb est and the Pronoun adjective meus.

4. Ejus non venit in mentem, pro id. Ejus non venit that came not in mentem into my mind, pro id for [the nominative case] id.

An Admonition.

Quanquam although hic in this place venit [the verb] venit existimandum est is to be esteemed usurp-
 ri to be used potius rather impersonaliter impersonally.

Other exam- Aristotelis libri sunt omne genus elegantie referti, pro omnis generis. Aristotelis libri the books of Ari-
 ples like the stote sunt referti are stuffed omne genus with all kind
 former. elegantie of elegancy, pro for omnis generis.

Sic so id genus of that sort, quod genus of which
 sort, pro for ejus generis, cuius generis, &c. and such
 like. Idne

Idne estis authores mihi? pro ejus. Estis ne are
 Authores Authors mihi una me Id of that? pro
 us for ejus

An harder Antiptosis.

Interdum *sometimes* fit there is made durior Anti-
 ptosis an harder Antiptosis: ut ad for example, Salve
 primus omnium parens patriæ appellate. Salve
 God save thee appellate called parens the Father pa-
 triæ of thy country primus omnium first of all, pro
 prime for prime.

The nomina-
 tive for the
 vocative.

Habuit duos gladios, quibus altero te occisurum
 minatur, altero villicum, pro quorum altero. Habuit
 she had duos gladios two swords, quibus altero with
 the one of the which minatur she threatneth [supplese]
 that she occisurum will kill te thee, altero with the
 other villicum thy farmer, pro for quorum altero.

The ablative
 case for the
 Genitive.

But in this example there is yet a greater
 difficulty or hardness, namely, how the par-
 ticipule adjective occisurum (as it seemeth,
 and hitherto hath of many been wrongfully
 taken) being the masculine gender, can agree
 with the accusative case se, understood and
 spoken of the woman Cæsina the feminine
 gender.

Question.

The true answer is, that the word occisu-
 rum is not here a Participule adjective, but
 the future tense of the infinitive mood of the
 Verb occido, either taken by it self alone, or
 to be referred to the infinitive mood esse, un-
 derstood thus, occisurum esse. The which
 kind of speaking seeming harsh and strange
 at

The answer,
 and worth
 the noting.

at the first, I have cleared with many Examples in my Book of Grammar-disputatio to be had among the Stationers.

Synecdoche (the figure) Synecdoche.

Synecdoche. **S**ynecdoche [the figure] Synecdoche est is cūm when as that quod partis est the which appereth but to some one part, attribuitur & attributed

The example applied. to the whole : ut as for example, *Æthiops an Ethiopian albus white dentes as touching his teeth. Hic albus white quod the which convenit agreeeth for dentibus unto the teeth only, attribuitur is attributed toti Æthiopi unto the whole Ethiopian or Black-Mo*

Nota a note Per Synecdochen by [this figure] Synecdoche omnia nomina adjectiva all noun adjectives significantia significans aliquam proprietatem some proprietatem also verba passiva verbs passives & neutra and neuters significantia significans aliquam passionem some suffering, possunt regere may govern accusativum an accusative case, vel ablativum or an ablative case significantem significans locum the place in quo the which proprietas the propriety aut passio or the passion or suffering est is : ut as for example, *Ægros pedes vel pedibus sick or lame in his feet.*

Examples.

1. Saucius frontem wounded in his forehead, fronte or by fronte the ablative case.

3. Doleo caput, vel capite. Doleo I have a pain or ach caput in my head, vel capite or by capite the ablative case.

4. Redimitus tempora lauro, Redimitus tempora having his head crowned lauro with a garland of bays.

5. Truncatus membra bipenni. Truncatus membra having his members cut off bipenni with a bill.

Effusas laniata comas, contusae; pectus. Laniata
 comas rending her hair effusas hanging over her shoul-
 der, contusae and striking pectus her breast.

Nam illae for these sunt Graecae Phrases are Greek
 Phrases or kinds of speaking. Excepto quod non si
 simul esses, caetera laetus. Excepto excepting quod
 non esses you were not simul together with us,
 et merris caetera in other respects.

Caetera similis uno differunt. Similis being like
 caetera touching other points differunt they differ uno
 point.

Whereof the figure Synecdoche
 is derived.

Dicitur autem Synecdoche now [the figure] Synec-
 doche is named or derived à οὐν sun, of the Greek prepo-
 sition οὐν sun, quod est which signifyeth con together
 and ἐκ δέχομαι ecdechomai I take: vi-
 detur namely quod for that totum the whole capitur
 taken cum sua parte with his part.

To the Reader.

Si cui libet if any man list pernoscere to know
 thoroughly elegantias the elegancies figuratae Con-
 structionis of figured Const ruction, legat let him read
 Thomam Linaerum Thomas Linacre differentem eru- In his Book
 discursing learnedly, dilucidè plainly & copiose of Figures.
 plentifully de Eclipsi of Eclipsis, Pleonasmio Pleo-
 nasmia & and Enallage of the Enallage, deque alijs
 and of the other figures.

FINIS.



